

TRIBUTE TO MONSANTO CO.

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Monsanto Co. of St. Louis, MO. Awarded the first National Watershed Award, Monsanto was honored for Operation Greenstripe, a voluntary partnership to protect the quality of America's watersheds.

Developed in 1992, Operation Greenstripe combats the problem of surface water runoff of soil sediment, the No. 1 threat to stream quality in the United States. Monsanto works with the students in Future Farmers of America [FFA] to encourage farmers to plant and maintain grassy buffer strips along waterways. Seed retailers join the partnership and donate wildlife-compatible grass seed for farmers to plant to lessen runoff and nurture wildlife habitat areas. The result has been to encourage farmers to adopt stream-protecting practices, teach future farmers the benefits of good stewardship, and to begin to make a difference in stream quality.

Since its inception, the program has been expanded from 1 test location, to acceptance in 14 States with partnerships involving State and Federal agencies and with support from organizations and private groups. It's an excellent example of a voluntary, private initiative that makes a difference.

The Watershed Award was established by CF Industries and is administered by the Conservation Fund. The award is given to those programs that safeguard fresh water through innovative, nonregulatory methods. It is truly an honor for Monsanto to be included in the first group of those recognized for their efforts to protect one of our Nation's greatest natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in congratulating Monsanto on winning the Watershed Award and for their outstanding efforts to improve the quality of our Nation's waterways.

EPA'S CLUSTER RULE

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, the EPA's proposed cluster rule for the pulp and paper industry is something we in Congress need to take a look at. First proposed in 1993, it was the first time the EPA had ever attempted to cluster an air and a water rule for the same industry. The theory was that regulatory synergies could be achieved and a duplication could be avoided if the regulatory decisions were made together. It was a good idea, and even the industry supports the concept.

Unfortunately, however, as is too often the case, theory and practice did not coincide. Instead of providing regulatory synergy, the cluster rule simply burdened industry and its workers with separate rules with nearly identical compliance deadlines. Some requirements of one rule would have created compliance problems with the other rule. And the rule would have had a devastating impact on the industry. Over 100,000 jobs would have

been affected by the rule, and the compliance costs would have exceeded \$11 billion.

The pulp and paper industry is very important to my district and my State of Georgia. According to the information compiled by the American Forest & Paper Association, the pulp and paper industry employ 33,000 people in Georgia, with another 38,000 workers in the forestry, lumber, and wood products sectors. Total payroll for this combined industry in Georgia is over \$2 billion. Over 200 facilities in Georgia manufacture 7 million tons of paper and paperboard annually, with a value of \$7½ billion.

I am pleased to report that since 1993, the industry and EPA have worked closely together to gather new information to fill data gaps in the Agency's information profile for the industry. The industry proposed an alternative compliance scheme which has comparable environmental benefits as the one proposed by EPA but at far less cost. EPA also worked closely with other stakeholders in the rule-making process and in July of this year, published in the Federal Register a new notice for the cluster rule. In this notice, EPA acknowledges its receipt of the industry's alternative and outlines the choices it is facing. In August, I joined my colleagues in Georgia in encouraging EPA to adopt option A in the July notice. We also encouraged EPA to allow more flexibility in the best management practices [EMP's] provision and to modify the incentives program to make it truly meaningful. I remain cautiously optimistic that EPA will do the right thing.

I thank the EPA for its willingness to work with the industry, their workers, and other stakeholders, in making changes to the rule-making procedure. If successful, the outcome of the cluster rule could serve as a model for future regulatory reform efforts.

TWO GRATUITOUS AND
PROMINENTLY PUBLIC CRUELITIES

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the world can note that on September 26, 1996, two gratuitous and prominently public cruelties were perpetrated, one in Los Angeles, CA and the other in Washington, DC.

The first was a patently false and despicable allegation against a decent and grieving father. The second was a putridly partisan and singularly cruel hurt to the family of an already convicted and currently imprisoned former Member of the House. The theory in the second unkindness seems to be, "never hit a man when he's up."

Let the record show that high Federal officials of both parties have been convicted of felonies. And in the case of one high Federal official who was not convicted, only because he was pardoned by the President he hand-picked to succeed himself, the assertion by his allies was, "He has suffered enough"—suffered enough without serving so much as a day in prison.

Our colleague from Connecticut is to be commended for having the decency demonstrably to remove from the easel in the Well of the House the device by which salt was callously rubbed into the wound.

TRIBUTE TO GREG RICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Greg Rice has won the International Auctioneers Championship; and,

Whereas, Greg Rice has brought the international title to Ohio for the first time in history; and,

Whereas, Greg Rice has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to auctioneering;

Whereas, Greg Rice should be recognized for his outstanding victory and persistence; and,

Be it resolved, the residents of Coshocton, with a real sense of pleasure and pride, join me in commending Greg Rice for his hard work and dedication to his occupation.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, EAST
TIMOR DILI MASSACRE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address conditions in East Timor. November 12 will mark the fifth anniversary of the massacre at Santa Cruz cemetery, when Indonesian troops fired on a gathering of thousands of innocent people. A distinguished Californian, Bishop Melvin Talbert, presiding bishop of the California Nevada Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church and also the President of the National Council of Churches, has written a statement in connection with these events. It is my belief that the Congress should be vigilant during this crucial period in East Timor and Indonesia, and lend what weight we have to efforts to foster justice in these areas.

I take this opportunity to share Bishop Melvin G. Talbert's comments, "Remembering East Timor" with my distinguished colleagues:

For some time I have been concerned about the tragedy in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. On November 12, 1996, it will be 5 years since Indonesian troops opened fire on peaceful East Timorese mourners and demonstrators at Sana Cruz cemetery in the East Timor capital of Dili, killing more than 250 innocent people. The Santa Cruz massacre drew considerable international attention to the plight of East Timor. As the fifth anniversary of this event approaches, we should bear in mind the conclusions of the United Nations special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye of Senegal. His report, based on a visit to the area, issued on November 1, 1994, remains relevant today and should be heeded by the international community, especially the United States. Among other things, Mr. Bacre concluded that "conditions that allowed the Santa Cruz killings to take place are still present."

"I strongly believe that the United States must use its influence with the Indonesian Government to prevent violence in East Timor, especially in light of the history of the conflict: Congressional testimony by State Department officials have made it clear that roughly 90